

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

ESTATE OF DANNY CECIL JONES, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

CITY OF SPOKANE, FRANK STRAUB,  
et al.,

## Defendants.

NO. 2:16-CV-00325-JLQ

**ORDER DENYING MOTION  
FOR JUDGMENT ON THE  
PLEADINGS**

BEFORE THE COURT is Defendant City of Spokane's Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings (ECF No. 15). Response and Reply briefs have been filed and the Motion was submitted without oral argument.

## I. Introduction and Background

This action was filed in state court on August 19, 2016, and removed to this court on September 16, 2016. The Complaint alleges Danny Jones was shot and killed by City of Spokane police officers on August 22, 2013. The Complaint is brought by his wife, surviving children, and his parents. Plaintiffs allege Danny Jones was in his vehicle, stopped in a parking lot, and surrounded by several police vehicles when officers "opened fire." (Complaint ¶ 27). Plaintiffs allege Danny Jones was unarmed and did not pose a threat to officers. Plaintiffs assert several claims, including: 1) excessive force in violation of Constitutional rights under 42 U.S.C. 1983; 2) *Monell* liability against the City and Chief Straub under 42 U.S.C. 1983; 3) denial of Due Process; 4) wrongful death; and 5) negligence.

Defendant City of Spokane ("City") argues Plaintiffs' claims against the City "are formulaic *Monell* and negligence allegations" and should be dismissed. (ECF No. 15, p. 2). Plaintiffs respond the Complaint complies with the notice pleading requirement of Fed.R.Civ.P. 8(a) and request the Motion be denied. Alternatively, Plaintiffs request

1 leave to amend.

## 2 **II. Standard of Review**

3 The City brings its Motion pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 12(c). "Analysis under Rule  
 4 12(c) is substantially identical to analysis under Rule 12(b)(6) because, under both rules,  
 5 a court must determine whether the facts alleged in the complaint, taken as true, entitle  
 6 plaintiff to a legal remedy." *Pit River Tribe v. Bureau of Land Management*, 793 F.3d  
 7 1147, 1155 (9th Cir. 2015). The Ninth Circuit has found the plausibility standard of  
 8 *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662 (2009) and *Bell Atlantic v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544  
 9 (2007), applies to Rule 12(c) motions. See *Harris v. County of Orange*, 682 F.3d 1126,  
 10 1131 (9th Cir. 2012). "The court may find a claim plausible when a plaintiff pleads  
 11 sufficient facts to allow the court to draw a reasonable inference of misconduct, but the  
 12 court is not required to accept as true a legal conclusion couched as a factual allegation."  
 13 *Id.*

## 14 **III. Discussion**

15 Municipalities are not liable under 42 U.S.C. 1983 under a theory of respondeat  
 16 superior liability. A city may be liable if the Constitutional violation is the result of a  
 17 governmental policy, practice, or custom. *Monell v. Dept of Soc. Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658,  
 18 694 (1978). "In order to establish liability for governmental entities under *Monell*, a  
 19 plaintiff must prove: 1) that the plaintiff possessed a constitutional right of which he was  
 20 deprived; 2) the municipality had a policy; 3) this policy amounts to deliberate  
 21 indifference to the plaintiff's constitutional rights; and 4) the policy is the moving force  
 22 behind the constitutional violation." *Dougherty v. City of Covina*, 654 F.3d 892, 900 (9th  
 23 Cir. 2011). Defendants argue the Complaint does not contain sufficient facts for a  
 24 *Monell* claim. In addition to the background factual allegations, the Complaint contains  
 25 the following allegations concerning the City:

26 - The officers acted in accordance with an established policy of the Spokane Police  
 27 Department to not utilize or engage in adequate de-escalation and non-lethal tactics prior  
 28 to using lethal force (Complaint ¶ 37);

1           - The officers acted in accordance with a City policy to use lethal force against  
2 citizens who demonstrate erratic or unusual behavior, even if those citizens do not pose  
3 an imminent threat (*Id.* at ¶ 38);

4           -The City failed to provide adequate training to Officer Lesser and others  
5 concerning the use of force against mentally disturbed or distraught individuals (*Id.* at ¶  
6 39);

7           - The City ratified the actions of the officers in causing the death of Danny Jones  
8 by determining such actions were consistent with policies and procedures of the City (*Id.*  
9 at ¶40); and

10           - The City's failure to adequately investigate prior deadly force incidents and  
11 discipline the officers involved, established a de facto policy of permitting the unlawful  
12 use of force. (*Id.* at ¶ 41).

13           As this is a Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings, the court may also consider the  
14 City's Answer. The Answer states in response to paragraph 37 of the Complaint:  
15 "Admitted that the officers who discharged their firearms did so in accordance with  
16 Spokane Police Department policy. The description of those policies contained in this  
17 paragraph is denied." This paragraph admits the officers acted pursuant to policy, and  
18 further illustrates Plaintiffs' allegations of policy are specific enough for the City to  
19 disagree with the "description of those policies". Paragraphs 38 to 41 are answered with  
20 the response, "denied".

21           A failure to train "may amount to a policy of deliberate indifference, if the need to  
22 train was obvious and the failure to do so made a violation of constitutional rights likely."  
23 *Dougherty*, 654 F.3d at 900. However, mere negligence in training or supervision does  
24 not give rise to a *Monell* claim. *Id.* A municipality may also be held liable for a  
25 constitutional violation if a final policymaker ratifies a subordinate's actions. *Lytle v.*  
26 *Carl*, 382 F.3d 978, 987 (9th Cir. 2004). The plaintiff must show authorized  
27 policymakers approved the subordinate's decision and the basis for it. *Id.*

1 Plaintiffs contend the allegations in the Complaint give sufficient notice and  
2 comply with Fed.R.Civ.P. 8(a). Plaintiffs contend there is no "heightened pleading"  
3 standard with respect to policy or custom *Monell* claims. Prior to 2011, the Ninth Circuit  
4 required only bare allegations: "In the past, our cases have not required parties to provide  
5 much detail at the pleading stage regarding such policy or custom." *AE ex rel. Hernandez*  
6 *v. County of Tulare*, 666 F.3d 631, 636 (9th Cir. 2012). The court noted under prior  
7 precedent, a *Monell* claim could withstand a motion to dismiss, even if based on nothing  
8 more than a bare allegation that the officer's conduct conformed to an official policy,  
9 custom, or practice. *Id.* The court then stated the standard from *Starr v. Baca*, 652 F.3d  
10 1202 (9th Cir. 2011) applied to *Monell* claims.

11 In *Starr v. Baca*, 652 F.3d 1202 (9th Cir. 2011), the court considered recent  
12 Supreme Court authority, including *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662 (2009) and *Bell*  
13 *Atlantic v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544 (2007) and appears to apply the plausibility test from  
14 those cases. The court found two principles could be discerned from the Supreme Court's  
15 recent cases: "First, to be entitled to the presumption of truth, allegations in a complaint  
16 or counterclaim may not simply recite the elements of a cause of action, but must contain  
17 sufficient allegations of underlying facts to give fair notice and to enable the opposing  
18 party to defend itself effectively. Second, the factual allegations that are taken as true  
19 must plausibly suggest an entitlement to relief, such that it is not unfair to require the  
20 opposing party to be subjected to the expense of discovery and continued litigation."  
21 *Starr*, 652 F.3d at 1216.

22 Some of the Complaint's allegations, when considered individually, may not pass  
23 the plausibility threshold. For example, Paragraph 38 alleges officers acted in accordance  
24 with a City policy to use lethal force against citizens who demonstrate erratic or unusual  
25 behavior, even if those citizens do not pose an imminent threat. However, when  
26 considered in totality with the factual allegations, Plaintiffs allege the City had a policy  
27 which did not adequately provide for de-escalation of force and too quickly resorted to  
28 lethal force, particularly when the officers encountered mentally disturbed individuals.

1 Plaintiffs allege inadequate training of officers in how to interact with mentally disturbed  
 2 individuals. Plaintiffs also allege a review of the Jones' shooting by the City determined  
 3 it to be consistent with policy and ratified the actions of the officers. Defendants have  
 4 admitted in their Answer they have concluded the officers acted pursuant to policy, and  
 5 Defendants dispute the policy is as described in the Complaint. Defendants have  
 6 adequate notice of the claims against them, and were able to answer such allegations  
 7 without requesting a more definite statement, as they could have done, pursuant to  
 8 Fed.R.Civ.P. 12(e). The court recognizes the allegations concerning *Monell* liability are  
 9 not particularly detailed, but specifically detailed factual allegations are not required. See  
 10 *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 93 (2007) ("Specific facts are not necessary; the  
 11 statement need only give the defendant fair notice of what the claim is and the grounds  
 12 upon which it rests."); *Skaff v. Meridien North America*, 506 F.3d 832, 841 (9th Cir.  
 13 2007) ("Specific facts are not necessary ... [Defendant] would essentially impose a  
 14 heightened pleading standard upon ADA plaintiffs, even though the Supreme Court has  
 15 repeatedly instructed us not to impose such heightened standards in the absence of an  
 16 explicit requirement in a statute or federal rule."). The allegations here are sufficient.

17 Defendants have contended the allegations were so conclusory or baseless as to  
 18 automatically preclude Plaintiffs' right to discovery. (See City's Reply Br. ECF No. 19, p.  
 19 7) (stating, "Plaintiffs are not entitled to discovery.") Defendants have taken this position  
 20 despite the court issuing two Orders concerning the commencement of discovery, despite  
 21 having already answered the Complaint, and despite their failure to request a stay of  
 22 discovery. Defendants also made no mention in the Combined Scheduling Conference  
 23 Report (ECF No. 10) of their view the City need not answer any discovery, rather the  
 24 Report stated: "The parties do not presently see the need to modify the standard discovery  
 25 procedures..."). The Defendants' position on discovery is not well-taken, and will be  
 26 discussed at greater length in a separate Order.

27 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

28 1. The City's Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings (ECF No. 15) is **DENIED**.

2. The record reflects Defendant Straub was served on November 22, 2016. (ECF No. 13). An entry of appearance was made on behalf of Straub on December 12, 2016. No Answer or other responsive pleading has been filed, and Defendant Straub is currently in default. Defendant Straub shall file an Answer no later than **February 8, 2017**.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.** The Clerk is hereby directed to enter this Order and furnish copies to counsel.

**DATED** this 1st day of February, 2017.

s/ Justin L. Quackenbush  
**JUSTIN L. QUACKENBUSH**  
SENIOR UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE